whom he lived about four years. George remarked, "If that is so she ought not to claim you as her husband," and then returned to his house, where he went upstairs to the room in which was Susie Watkins and sat down and asked her if Charles was her husband Charles was her husband.

Charles was her husband.

Here the defence objected, and the prosecution wishing to quote authorities to show that in this case the declaration of the woman could be stated by witness, the jury was sentout in charge of the sheriff, while the argument went on. At its conclusion the judge sustained the objection, the jury was recalled, and then again committed to the sheriff, and the court took a recess

the sheriff, and the coarse for dinner.

At five minutes past two George Washington continued. When Charles came back Sunday evening from Hotel Felix witness asked him whether the white woman or the dark woman was his wife. Pointing to Susan who was in the room he said: "This is my lawfully married wife."

married wife."

Witness did not see Susan any more, and Charles Watkins not till Tuesday withless watkins not till Tuesday between 6 and 7, when he came to pay his board and get his trunk. George asked him where was his wife, and he said he'd left her on Jefferson street. Asked about what became of the white woman; said she left Sunday afternoon with Ben Wright's daughter. When shown a portrait of Ida and asked if he recognized her, he said. "Oh yes, I've one of them myself." Whilst before dinner George Washington could not give Ida's full name, he was now able to cone pretty near the mark, and in cross-examination the defense tried to show that he had been tampered with. Phyllis Washington, wife of George, a large, light mulatto woman, possessed of more intelligence than her husband, then came forward and told how Charles

of more intelligence than her husband, then came forward and told how Charles and Ida had been living as man and wife in her house for weeks, and that Charles spoke of her as his wife, and brought her meals to her in her room, where she stayed most of the time. Said that on the Sunday when Ben Wright, his daughter and Susan called witness' little boy, went to the door and Wright asked for Charles Watkins' room, and all went up to it. all went up to it.

all went up to it.

Five minutes after her mother called her upstairs, she went up and stood in the hall, heard no words or fuss in the room, spoke to Ben Wright, Wright's daughter and Ida Freibel passed out of the house, so did Ben Wright. As soon as Phyllis saw Charles, she said, "Mr. Watkins, what is the trouble?" to which he replied, "Oh, that lady is my cousin; she's all right." She answered, "Ben Wright says she's your wife, and if Wright says she's your wife, and if that's so you must move from here."

Watkins then said he'd make Bentell a different tale when he came back, and then went off. After dark he came back and saw Susan, who called my husband in the parlor, and we agreed to let her stay all night, as she was a stranger.

The last I saw of Susan alive was Monday evening. Just before dark she and Charles came over the hill towards the Colored Methodist Church, going to the dummy, and she had on a plush cloak, blue Japanese silk dress, with

cloak, blue Japanese silk dress, with white flowers in the pattern.

Regarding the white woman, Phyllis stated that Ida Freibel came back to her house on the Wednesday, and about fifteen minutes afterwards the deputy sheriff came for her and took her to Salem. Witness also testified that she saw the dead body of the woman at Oakey's, and recognized it as that of Susan Watkins. Cross-examination failed to materially shake the evidence of Phyllis Washington.

of Phyllis Washington.
Captain J. C. Hathaway, who for a
time acted as conductor on the dummy
line, then testified as follows: "I live in Roanoke; was there last April. Saw the prisoner on the dummy last spring, one Sunday, I think, going to Salem, a colored woman with him. It was either the 5:30 or 7 p. m. trip. The colored woman was a little taller than medium height a little darker than (Charles height, a little darker than Charles, well-dressed, with a scar on one cheek. From her conversation, I judged that she was more than ordinarilly intelligent. There not being many people on the car, I sat down and noticed her. She had on a seal plush cloak. When we got to the end of the road at Salem, when the same that the prisoner set of Warreners. she and the prisoner got off, Have never seen the prisoner since till yesterday. Captain Hathaway was allowed to go without cross-examination.

Isaiah Reynolds, a colored laborer, was next called and stated that he had

was next called and stated that he had known Charles Watkins for ten years. He saw him on the Monday night near Spie's store on Main street, in company with a woman. Continuing the witness said: "I passed by him, but didn't speak. Just as I got to the courthouse corner the woman cressed were the speak. Just as I got to the courthouse corner the woman crossed over the street toward Younger's drug store; Charles kept on till he reached Burdett's store, when he crossed over towards the Lucerne. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock. The woman towards the Lucerne. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock. The woman seemed to have on a black coat coming to her knees. I couldn't tell whether she was white or colored, as she had her back to me. Saw the dead body; couldn't identify her, as I hadn't paid no attention to her." Slight cross-examination followed.

Taylor Watkins, a middle aged

Taylor Watkins, a middle aged darkey, bearing a strong resemblance to the prisoner, then gave in his evidence. Said he, "I live on the macadamized road, about three miles from Salem. Know Charles; I am his uncle. He was at my house on Monday night, April 6, of this year, after dark, right smart in the night. He said he'd come to see his grandmother, as he had heard she was sick; she lives in the same house was sick; she lives in the same house as I do, only in another room. Charles commenced talking about the woman who came to Roanoke the night before, claiming to be his wife, threatening to shoot him and Ida." Ida's photograph being here shown witness, he recognized it and added, "Ida was the white woman who came here with Charlie, I think, in August; they lived at my house a while as man and wife."

Being questioned as to what hap-pened Monday night after he got there, he continued: "After a while Charlie went to the door, looked out, and calling me, said, somebody is coming by the school house. I went to the door and a woman came on the porch. I said, Who's that, who's that! Without answering the nucled by me, were total. she pushed by me, went into the house and said, 'Charlie, why did you shoot me?' He said, 'Who said I shot you?' She said, 'You know you did, I want you to have this ball taken out of my head. I want a doctor,' Charles said, 'I can't yound get one.' She then asked said. I want a doctor,' Charles said, 'I can't go and get one.' She then asked ne to go, and I told her I couldn't, as I had to get up early in the morning to go to Pierpont's brick yard.

"Later on this woman said she was J. ERNEST awfully married to Charles and had tag, Salem.

letters in her trunk to prove it. Charles asked her to sit down, and she said she did not care to but asked me to search Charles, which I did, putting my hands in his pockets, where all I found was a medicine vial. All this time Charles was looking around scared like, and then he asked me for my pistol, which I told him he could not have. Presently they had some words, and the woman then said she didn't propose to have any words, all she asked him to do was to have the ball taken out of her hand, give her money to go back home, and he could have the white wench. The woman had a dark looking cloak on which she did not take off; she had a chain round her neck and a breastpin chain round her neck and a breastpin on. Charles had gum shoes on when he on. Charles had gum shoes on when he came, and brought a lantern from Miss Coxe's to my house, saying it was so dark he couldn't see how to walk. The woman and Charles st.id there till near day, they sat up all night; I sat up too.

Charles and the woman left a little before six in the morning. When they left my house they want down toward.

Charles and the woman left a little before six in the morning. When they left my house they went down toward Captain Horner's. They said they had to go to Roanoke and would stop and have the ball taken out of her hand. I left home about six that morning.
When I got home that night the dead
body had been found.
Upon cross-examination the witness
never varied in his statements, but

never varied in his statements, but added some information regarding Ida Freibel, who, he said, came by herself about dark Monday evening, saying she came from Roanoke. None of us, said he, had retired when Charles came. We were all in there when Charles came, but as soon as the woman spoke at the dearthe others left and they didn't see door the others left and they didn't see the woman. Asked as to whether Addie Anderson being there Tuesday, did

Miss Fanny Coxe, who had been sent for to her home, having arrived, said she lived near a stream on the macada-mized road, two miles from Salem: that at about 9 o'clock on the Monday night at about 90 clock on the Monday night—
a very dark night, raining and snowing—she heard a fuss at the log foot
bridge over the stream; went out and
heard a woman's voice fussing. A
man's voice said, "Come on," answered
by the woman saying, "I can't come
across." The man then said, "Well, if across." The man then said, "Well, if you can't, you stay there and I'll get a lamp." The man came to our house then, and I recognized Charles, who asked for a lamp, saying he had his wife and was going to his grandmother's, As I handed him the lantern I could see it was a yollow woman standing on the foot log. Charles promised to him the process. foot log. Charles promised to bring the foot log. Charles promised to bring the lamp back. Next day, about 3 o'clock, he and Ida passed, going to town, and he said Taylor would bring the lantern to-morrow.

Lucy Watkins, wife of Taylor Wat-

Lucy Watkins, wife of Taylor Watkins, confirmed all that had been said by her husband, and upon being asked whey she had not told about Susan Watkins being there that Menday night, when testifying before the coroner's jury, said that she answered all the questions asked about Charles and the white woman, but was not asked about Susan. Remembered hearing two pistol shots before Charles came. After Charles had come, heard a woman's Susan. Remembered hearing two pistol shots before Charles came. After Charles had come, heard a woman's voice on the poarch asking for Charles; was scared; thought there would be a fuss; jumped up and went away with Ida into another room. After a while Charles came into the room; he seemed worried and bothered; didn't go to bed, but laid across the bed talking to Ida in a whisper. Charles left us and went back into the next room; I didn't hear any fussy talk; Charles and the strange any fussy talk; Charles and the strange woman left together about day. Charles came back after breakfast

time without the woman, and drank a cup of coffee, but did not eat. I was too scared to get any breakfast. Ida and Charles left together when the children at the school house were having flow recess. ing first recess, after noon, between 1 and 2. They said they were going to Roanoke. We had not heard anything there about finding the dead body Addie Anderson was at our house Tues day and asked if Charles was there the night before.

At this point, it being 5:30 p. m., the court adjourned till Wednesday, at 10 a. m. The jury were marched back to the Hotel Lucerne, and Charles Watkins to jail, bearing the same confident smile that he has worn all through the trial.

Smoke "Nickelby." For sale by A. Canfarotta, Salem, Va.

Paid For His Fun.

J. W. McDaniel, a white man, was arrested late Monday night at Morgan's saloon by Officers Flick and Freeman for being drunk and disorderly. He reofficers with such persistence that he had to be clubbed, the officers knocking him to the pavement. He was then manaeled and carried to the station house. Yesterday morning the mayor fined him \$15.

> LEMON ELIXIR. Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take

Lemon Elixir. For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.

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Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above-named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowals. bowels.

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A New Confectionery Store.

A New Confectionery Store.

Mr. E. B. DOLIN has neatly fitted up the store at 154 Salem avenue s. w. and is putting in a select stock of confectioneries, candies, fruits, bon-bons, nuts, raisins and a full line of toys. Mr. Dolin says he will keep everything that is kept by a first class confectionery store, and asks the people to call to see him, guaranteeing that he will satisfy everyone. satisfy everyone.

WANTED-A BOY TO DELIVER VV THE TIMES in Salem. Apply to J. ERNEST WALKER, Horner buildSOUTH WATER STREET.

Chicago's Famous Fruit, Dairy and Provision Market.

All Parts of the Great City Buy Their Supplies—Berries and Melons Virtually Given Away.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

South Water street is, in many re spects, the most interesting thoroughfare in Chicago. It is monopolized by commission merchants who store in their damp warerooms the products of every soil. Here and there is found an establishment devoted exclusively to the sale of dairy stuff and eggs, but most of the merchants deal in every-thing, from Messina lemons down to

Every nation under the sun has its representatives among the commission dealers. The Americans as a class do a general business; the Italians handle foreign fruits, and the Germans have a strong hold on cheese and butter.

To reach the Chicago market is the hobby of every fruitgrower and poultry raiser in the west. The only way to attain his end is through the commission merchants. As soon as the farmer has a carload of vegetables in crates he ships it to his broker who sells it to the best advantage, deducting from the proceeds the freight and his commission. In case the market is glutted, the producer sometimes has to pay several dollars to the commission man. This unfortunate state of affairs occurs frequently during the berry season when hundreds of carloads of fruit are shipped into the city. Rather than allow the fruit to perish, which would entail an extra expense for carting it to the city's garbage grounds, the broker sells it at any price he can secure, sometimes going even to the extreme of giving it away to save hauling and an altercation with the officers of the health department who are compelled to see that no tainted fruit is sold within the city

Farmers and market gardeners who have been caught in one of these "squeezes" are usually cured of their desire to reach the Chicago market without the intervention of middlemen, and ever after sell their truck to the local commission man who pays cash for what he buys and forwards the fruit and produce to the city markets at his own risk

Dairy products find a ready market in most of the large American cities, and more especially in Chicago which supplies many of the eastern manufactur-



ing towns with butter and cheese. The prices of butter, strange to relate, are not made in Chicago, the greatest dairy market in the world, but in Elgin, Ill., a prosperous little city whose environments in every direction of the compass are devoted to the dairy industry. Elgin prices rule in Chicago, and the Nebraska farmer who sends his butter to this point enjoys the full benefit of the rulings of the Elgin dairy board, which is composed of men directly interested in dairy farming and, consequently, in maintaining fair prices for butter even under the most adverse circumstances. The price of cheese, on the other hand, varies according to the locality from which it comes. Chicago buyers prefer the Wisconsin article, which usually brings from one-fourth to one-half cent a pound more than cheese manufactured in Nebraska, Iowa and other western states. The demand for eggs is always briskand poultrymen who do business on a large scale can well afford to dispense with the services of the middleman and deal with a Chicago house

The trade in live and dressed poultry is one of the most important features of South Water street life. Chickens and turkeys raised on the fat prairie lands of Iowa and the river bottoms of Missouri and Nebraska land in the oven of the Chicago housekeeper more frequently than do birds of native growth. Vegetables, also, are imported from almost everywhere. Potatoes begin to come from the Bermudes before the snow has left the ground. Florida is next drawn upon; then Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and finally the northwest. All the year round fresh veg-etables may be obtained in the Chicago market; and it is well that such is the case, for Chicago houses are not supplied with cellars and city housekeepers have not the facilities for storing eatables possessed by the fortunate dwellers in country towns.

Ordinarily the prices for vegetables and berries and poultry range higher in the city than elsewhere, but sometimes the market becomes overstocked and then the thrifty housekeeper can make hay. Commission men do not care, for instance, to carry perishable stock over Sunday, and rather than take the chance of having the goods spoil in their warerooms dispose of them at ridial table to the form of the standard transfer of the st them at ridiculously low figures.

This condition of affairs has called into existence a class of peripatetic merchants vulgarly known as "truck "truek peddlers." They closely watch the provision market and are on hand whenever a break occurs. Then begins a season of haggling over prices which would put to shame the Jews and Hindoos in the bazars of the Orient. As soon as a deal is completed the peddler will load his purchases on a dilapidated

wagon and invade districts of the city inhabited by workingmen whose wives know the value of a bargain.

The fruit and vegetable peddler has no respect for Sunday. He plies his trade whenever he can purchase goods at his own price, and on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings his monoton-ous cry of "'tatoes, 'matoes, cohn, beets, rad'shes," can be heard all over the northwestern and southwestern portions of the city. Melons prove a source of profit to the peddlers, second only to strawberries. Tens of thousands of them are thrown into the Chicago market at the same time. cago market at the same time, and the supply, during the height of the watermelon season, usually exceeds the legitimate demand. Several times during the early fall of 1890 the Illinois Central railroad was compelled to dump carloads of melons into the lake, either because the commission men would not receive the fruit or because it was slightly tainted. Even the peddlers would not relieve them of the freight,



HAGGLING OVER PRICES

although it was offered to them free of charge. At such times watermelons can be bought on South Water street at the rate of six for twenty-five cents, and the peddlers will retail them to their customers at ten cents apiece

Strawberries, which commanded a very fair price during the past season, occasionally share the fate of the melons, and so do plums and tomatoes. One Saturday afternoon last June strawberries were received in such large quantities that dealers actually gave them away, and even in the re-motest parts of the city they could be bought at the rate of six boxes for a quarter.

Dressed poultry, too, can sometimes be purchased at a bargain. Immediate ly preceding Thanksgiving and Christmas farmers all over the northwest ship chickens and turkeys to the Chicago market. The changes in temperature to which the west is subjected renders the keeping quality of dead fowls of short duration, and the stock must be sold almost immediately after its arrival. As hundreds of poultrymen are possessed with the idea of securing Chicago prices at the same time, they usually fail to secure terms as good as those offered by local dealers. iday time poultry can without doubt be purchased cheaper in the large cities than in country towns, and al-though shippers have had discouraging experiences for many years past they continue their disastrous policy of glutting the city markets from the 21st of November to the 1st of January. At all other times of the year poultry is far more expensive, its cost to the housekeeper being fully twenty-five per cent. higher than in the country towns.

Tropical fruits, such as bananas, pine apples, pomegranates and Messina lemons, are handled almost exclusively by Italian dealers. These fruits are shipped before they are ripe and sea-soned in drying or ripening rooms with which every large fruit house is supplied. Bananas arrive in Chicago in a green state. They are immediately placed in a room whose temperature is kept at 90 degrees Fahrenheit or more and kept there until the skin turns into a bright vellow. Then the bulk of the fruit is sold to Italian and Greek venders who visit every part of the city with their small handcarts and retail the bananas at ten and fifteen cents a



RIPENING BANANAS.

dozen, a price which must seem ridiculous to many western readers who pay from twenty-five to fifty cents a doz Much more might be said about the peculiarities of Market street life. The cold storage for eggs and apples, two industries of great importance directly connected with the commission business, would furnish material for another column, and so would a detailed account of the butter and cheese depots, but these as well as other subjects must be dismissed at present. G. W. WEIPPIERT.

A Gloomy Prospect.

Hacking Koff-I wouldn't trust my-self in the hands of Dr. Emdde; I don't like specialists. Chilson Feever-What is his specialty?

Hacking Koff-Post-mortems.-Puck.

Caught More Than He Wanted. "Did you catch anything when you went fishin' yesterday?"
"Did I? Wait till we go in swimmin'

an' I'll show you some o' dad's marks!"

MIXED DIVORCE LAWS.

A Decree Granted in California Not Nece sarily Valid in New York. Dissatisfied husbands and wives who fancy they have only to go to some other state to get a divorce which can-not be obtained in New York will have

something to think about in a decision recently rendered by the general term of the supreme court in the third de-partment, says the New York Herald. In the case there decided it appeared that the husband had gone to California, and at the end of six months applied for a divorce from his wife, whom he left in the east. He got the divorce, married another woman and returned to his old home in New York. There-upon the first wife applied in this state for a divorce on the grounds of his un-lawful relations with alleged wife num-

It was shown in evidence that the husband had never become a bona fide citizen of California, but had gone there and claimed a residence for the mere purpose of securing a divorce and with the intention of returning to New York to live as soon as he got the divorce. In behalf of the husband it was claimed that a divorce valid by the law of California was valid everywhere, and that a court of New York was bound to accept it as such.

The general term does not take this iew. It holds that when both of the parties are citizens of New York and one goes to another state to obtain a divorce it is not only the right but the duty of a court of this state to inquire whether the residence on which the divorce was obtained was bona fide or 'merely colorable.".

What is requisite to constitute a bona fide residence of six months or a year and what will be regarded as a "merely colorable" residence must depend chiefly on the circumstances of each case. But the fact that the matter is open to inquiry may render this way to divorce nore difficult and uncertain than has been generally supposed.

HE COWED THE AUDIENCE.

An Actor Who Was Hissed Removes His Mask and Cries for Revenge. 'Tis seldom that an actor is hissed,

but recently the patience of an Albany audience gave way, and the soul-stirring efforts of two mediocre actors not long since received well-merited hisses, according to the Argus of that city. For a moment the artists were dumb, then one of them, advancing to the footlights, said in tremulous tones: 'Friends, I'm sorry. We've done the best we could to amuse you. We've thrown ourselves about the stage and worked hard, and is this the return we get?" He stopped for a moment. Then his anger and resentment overmastered him. "This is the first time," said he, in a ringing tone, "that the American Macks have ever been hissed. I'm sorry that you show such little courtesy to a fellow man, but if there is anyone among you," he cried, tearing off the beard and wig, revealing the close eropped head and square jaws of a prize fighter, "who wishes to back up what he did let him step up here."

The nerve of the man captured the audience. Those who had hissed him now cheered and applauded. They admired the pluck of the man. The applause emboldened him, and as he threw aside his coat he called again for any person in the audience to meet him, but he must have a parting shot, and as he turned to leave the stage he yelled: "If any of you want to see me after the performance is over you will find me at the entrance!" But no one saw him. His brutality captured more applause than his acting.

HOW MEN PART THEIR HAIR. A Barber Tells Why They Part It on the Left Side.

"I have seen," says a barber, "hundreds of barbers' trade secrets exposed but I have never seen a reason given in print for men parting their hair on the left side in more than nine cases out of ten. I talked the matter over with a physician once and he said it might be only a coincidence, but that at least nine out of ten sleep on the right side because by so doing digestion is aided and the action of the heart is left undisturbed. That, I think, accounts for the hair parting, because the warmth of the side of the head pressed into the pillow greatly aids the growth of the hair and a man naturally parts his hair so as to brush it in the direction of the greatest growth. This also accounts what almost every one who has tried to keep his mustache and beard evenly trimmed must have noticedthat he has to trim the right side more frequently than the left. Warmth is the best hair tonic and invigorator discovered, especially a moist heat, such as is produced by confined perspiration."

At Forty Odd Years.

That is a serious time of life when you begin to realize that the man you are is not the man you hope to become, but the man you have shown yourself to be; a definite quantity with precise limitations, and not a great one. all compare ourselves at greater or less distances with people in books and history, says a writer in Scribner's. There is a time when it is a delightful reassurance to learn from the lives of Keats, Pitt, Hamilton or Henry Clay that we are not too young to be famous and that men no older than we have immortalized themselves as poets or as statesmen. Again there comes a time when we go to books for reassurances of another sort, and pluck up our faint-ing hopes as we read how Grant, Sherman, Cromwell and Nathaniel Hawthorne reached our time of life without distinguishing themselves beyond com-mon, and yet lived to take rank among the immortals. There may be hope for us, we feel, for all of our forty odd The Weight of Metals.

A cubic foot of aluminum weighs 157

pounds. A cubic foot of copper weighs 558 pounds. A sheet of aluminum 12 inches square and 1 inch thick weighs 14 pounds. A bar of aluminum, 1 inch square and 12 inches thick, will weigh 1.17 pound. A cubic inch of cast aluminum weighs 0.009.

RAILROADS Na. R. W NorfolkaWestern R.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFEC ? AUGUST 30, 1891

SUREDULE IN EFFE C AUGUST 30, 1891.

WESTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.

6:55 a. m. for Bristol and intermediate stations
8:50 a. m. for Radford, Pulaski, Bristol also for
Bluefield, Pocahoutas, Elkhorn, Cliuch Valley Division and Louisville via Norton,
Pullman sleepers to Memphis and New Orleans and to Louisville via Norton.

6:16 p. m. for Radford, Pulaski, Bristol. Connects at Radford for Bluefield and Poeahontas, Pullman sleepers to Memphis via
Chattanooga.

NORTHAND EASTROUND, LEAVE MONAGEMENT.

hontas, Pullman sleepers to Memphis viae Chattanooga, Morti AND Eacthound, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY-6:30 a. m. for Fetereburg and Richmond.
12:50 p. m. for Hetereburg and Richmond.
12:50 p. m. for Hetereburg and Philadelphis.
12:45 p. m. dealy fair-feburg and Philadelphis.
12:45 p. m. dealy fair-feburg and Philadelphis.
8:25 p. m. for Lynchburg; no connection beyond11:20 p. m. for Synchburg; no connection beyond11:20 p. m. for Hetermond and Norfolk. Pullman
sleeper to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond.

siesper to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond.

11:20 p. m. for Hagerstown. Pullman sleepers to Washington via Shenandoah Junction and to Now York via Harrisburg.

Clinch Valley Division—Leaves Bluefield daily 7:00 a. m. for Norton, and 1:35 p. m. for Norton, Louisville and points on L. & N. R. R. via Norton.

North Carolina Division—Leave Pulaski daily 7:00 a. m. for Ivanhoe and 1:30 p. m. for Ivanhoe and Gossan and 8:00 a. m. (except Sanday) for Betty Baker.

For all additional information apply at tickes office or to W. B. BEVILL.

General Passenger Agent, Roanoke, Va.

S. A. & O. R. R. CO.
TIME TABLE TO TAKE EFFECT 12:01 A. M.,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1891. No. 2. No. 4 Passenger.
Dally, Except
Sunday.
Passenger.
Dally. STATIONS. Lv. Bristol.
Walker's Mountain.
Benham's.
Philip's Switch.
Abram's Falls.
Mendota. 3.03 8.53 Memdota. 10.37
3.19 9.49 Mace Springs. 10.11
3.31 9.41 Hilton's. 9.59
3.45 9.31 Moccasin Gap. 9.55
3.50 9.40 Gate City. 9.40
4.00 9.50 Marble Quarry. 9.29
4.01 10.10 Spear's Ferry. 9.10
4.25 10.15 Tate's Switch. 9.20
4.28 10.18 Clinchport. 9.22
4.34 10.24 Natural Tunnel. 8.55
4.44 10.34 Horton's Summit. 8.44
4.51 10.41 Duffield. 4.58
5.04 10.54 Wiseley's. 8.22
5.04 10.54 Ward's Mill. 8.23
5.35 11.25 East Big Stone Gap. Lv. 7.50
p.m. noon

D. H. CONNEYS.

D. H. CONKLIN, C. L. BUNTING, General Superintendent. G. P. A.

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## To the Public!

TRY THE WANT COLUMNS

The Roanoke Times

**ANYTHING** -AT ANY TIME ANYWHERE -IN-ROANOKE. Southwest Virginia

> CENT A WORD CENT A WORD. CENT A WORD.

-AND-

Southern W. Virginia.